

THE EVENING BULLETIN.

VOLUME XIII.

MAYSVILLE, KY., WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 31, 1894.

NUMBER 58.

BRAZILIAN EPISODE.

Admiral Benham Gives Details of Recent Events.

OUR VESSELS WERE FIRED UPON.

A Marine on One of the Insurgent Vessels Fires a Musket at the Amy—This Is Promptly Responded to by the Detroit. Only Small Arms Were Used and No Damage Was Done.

RIO JANEIRO, Jan. 31.—[Copyrighted, 1894, by the Associated Press.] The following statement has been made to the Associated Press correspondent by Admiral Benham, commander of the United States fleet in this harbor:

"The insurgent forces on Cobras island last Friday fired upon a ship flying the United States flag. I protested to Admiral Saldanha Da Gama against this action and his response was that he had warned the commander of the ship when it was at the bar at Rio Janeiro as to the whereabouts of the danger line. I ordered Admiral Da Gama to cease the firing.

"Both the guns on the island of Cobras and the guns of the insurgent warship Trajano opened fire Saturday upon the bark Agate, a vessel hailing from New York. I warned Admiral Da Gama at once that if the fire was repeated I would fire back. I also warned him that if he touched an American ship or goods I would consider him a pirate. I told him that I would protect American property absolutely from the fire of his guns, and that I should retaliate upon him for any damage done, unless it was entirely apparent that the damage was due to chance shots."

Admiral Benham says that he notified Admiral Da Gama unofficially that firing by the insurgents upon the wharves for the purpose merely of creating terror and to prolong a blockade would not be permitted so far as Americans and American vessels were concerned. To this communication the insurgent admiral made no answer.

The captains of American vessels, Admiral Benham continues, intimated that they wanted to go to the wharves, and the American admiral notified Admiral Da Gama that it was his intention to convey them at sunrise on Monday. Fearing trouble Admiral Benham ordered that the vessels of his fleet be cleared for action.

The three ships referred to were the Amy, the Good News and the Julia Robbins. The captains of two of the ships weakened and failed to come into the harbor. The Amy was the only one that ventured in, and she was escorted by the United States cruiser Detroit. As a precaution against any possible aggressive action on the part of the insurgents the cruisers New York, Charleston and Newark were assigned to watch the actions of Da Gama's ships, Aquidaban and Tamandare, while the Detroit and the San Francisco were signalled to take positions near the Trajano and Guanabara.

These precautions certainly proved effective and the insurgents, in the face of the formidable array of American vessels, made but the feeblest attempt to hinder the Amy's progress to her wharf. No guns were opened upon her by Da Gama's vessels and, as a matter of course, the American vessels did not fire upon the insurgent ships.

The insurgent protest consisted of this: As the Amy got abreast of the Guanabara, a marine on the last named vessel aimed a musket at her and fired. Two musket shots were fired at the Guanabara and the Trajano from the Amy's escort, the Detroit, in return. This was all the firing done during the Amy's trip, and it was enough. All opposition ceased at once and the use of heavy guns was not considered necessary at any time.

The reason that the other two ships which had notified Admiral Benham that they wished to go to their wharves failed to do so, is that their commanders were persuaded from entering the harbor by a man of the name of Rollins, who is believed to be the agent of an English firm which has been furnishing the rebels with money.

At a later hour Admiral Da Gama conferred with his officers upon the advisability of surrendering to the Detroit in consequence of the musket shots fired. He was dissuaded from doing so, but it is thought possible that he may yet decide to surrender to the American commander.

There is no doubt that Admiral Da Gama is in a bad way. A proposed compromise has been refused by Peixoto's government and it seems to be only a matter of time when he will have to give up the struggle. The complications of the insurgent situation are increased by the absence of Admiral Mello. The failure of the latter admiral to arrive here to the assistance of the insurgent fleet has given rise to the report that he is dead.

The commanders of 16 warships here, including five American and four English and French, have sent messages to Admiral Benham congratulating him upon his prompt action.

The Austrian commander cleared ship and made ready to help the American admiral in case help was necessary.

An Insurgent Victory.

RIO JANEIRO, Jan. 31.—Alarming reports have been received here of government disasters at Curitiba, Parana and Antonina. It is stated that these places have been captured by the insurgents and that the government troops have fled, abandoning their arms and munitions of war.

PARIS, Jan. 31.—The execution of Vaillant will not take place today. In expectation that it would the Place de la Roquette was crowded all night.

AFTER THE NEW BONDS.

New York Parties Agree to Take \$30,000,000 at the Fixed Price.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—Two telegrams have been received by Secretary Carlisle from New York informing him that subscriptions to the amount of \$30,000,000 would be made for the 5 per cent 10-year bonds which the secretary is to issue on the 1st of February. The first of the two telegrams announced that \$20,000,000 in bonds would be taken, and the second telegram made an offer to take \$10,000,000 more.

This information was very gratifying to Secretary Carlisle and to other treasury department officials, and is attributed by them to the secretary's visit to New York and his conference with the bankers there, during which he pointed out the legality of his authority to issue the bonds.

The secretary said that he had no doubt that the entire issue of \$30,000,000 would be floated at the fixed price of 117.223 and upwards.

Although information as to the amounts of the offers heretofore fixed has been withheld from the public, yet it is believed from certain guarded statements that were made at the treasury department that they aggregate a considerable sum. It was announced on the part of the secretary that in acting on the first offers to take bonds he would first accept those at the highest prices above the prices proffered in the circular.

The allotments of the bonds among those making lower bids at similar figures will take place when the bids offering the highest prices have been disposed of. In regard to the published statement that they would sell \$75,000,000 worth of bonds, if that amount were subscribed for, an official speaking authoritatively on the subject said that the secretary would sell only \$30,000,000 in bonds.

In view of the doubt that exists in some quarters as to the right of the treasury to use the money derived from the sale of bonds for the current expenses of the government, the question was asked whether the secretary would seek to have the legal advice of the department of justice on the matter.

It seems likely from the report made that no steps having this object in view, is likely to be taken, as the secretary already considers that he has the authority to use the money as stated.

United States Marshal Wilson called on Secretary Carlisle in his official capacity to serve a subpoena obtained on behalf of the Knights of Labor, from the supreme court of the district, citing the secretary to appear before the court to answer the bill previously filed, asking that he be enjoined from issuing United States bonds as proposed by him.

According to the subpoena Mr. Carlisle is required to put in an appearance in the case on the first Tuesday in March, next, and to plead or answer before the first Tuesday.

This is a mere matter of form. The process, it is said, is not affected by the action of court in dismissing the application for an injunction, as the petitioners do not regard the action as final, and will appeal the case.

The secretary took the subpoena with him to the White House and showed it to the president and his associates. The financial situation was a topic of discussion at the cabinet meeting.

The \$30,000,000 subscribed for in New York is in addition to the offers heretofore received at the treasury department and assures the success of the loan beyond question.

FAMILY TROUBLES.

Cause George Seymour, of Union City, Ind., to Succeed.

UNION CITY, Ind., Jan. 31.—George Seymour, foreman of Hook's butter-tub factory, and a prominent citizen at this place, shot and killed himself of 12:45 yesterday, at his home on Union street, family trouble being the cause.

He and his wife had a quarrel, and he made her go uptown with him at 10 o'clock, but it is not known where they went. When he came from the factory at noon the quarrel was renewed, and getting up from the table and leaving his dinner, he said:

"We'll just stop this thing. I'll end it now; goodbye," and, going to a bedroom, took a 38-caliber Smith & Wesson revolver from a drawer, and placing it to his right temple, pulled the trigger. He was dead before medical assistance could be summoned. He leaves his wife and little girl 12 years old.

Rebellious Students.

BRUSSELS, Jan. 31.—The authorities have been obliged to close the university as a result of the rebellion of the students. The students of the university, for several days, have been greatly excited at the fact that the authorities would not permit the French geographer, M. Reclus, to lecture, and today the excitement culminated in an assault being made upon one of the university officials, and the closing of the university followed.

Fire in a Yarn Mill.

PAWTUCKET, R. I., Jan. 31.—Fire in the yarn mill of J. J. Kenyon yesterday evening gutted the building and completely ruined the stock, worth \$80,000. Henry Gee, the tape and braid manufacturer in the same building, also had \$10,000 worth of stock destroyed. Moncrief & McLay, machine builders on the first floor of the building, will lose heavily by water. All are insured. Forty employees are temporarily out of work.

Roby Again Heard From.

HAMMOND, Ind., Jan. 31.—The Roby Athletic club, through its president, M. Champaign of this city, has announced that the organization would give a \$10,000 purse to get the Corbett-Jackson fight, and would present the state with \$20,000, providing Governor Matthews gives permission to allow the mill to be pulled off in their arena at Roby.

MIDNIGHT RIOT.

One Man Probably Fatally Shot and a Number of Others Injured.

PITTSBURGH, Jan. 31.—A riot occurred shortly after midnight at the Vesuvius iron works of Moorhead Brothers & Company, Sharpsburg, near here, between the strikers and nonunion men. One man was probably fatally shot and a number were injured. Some time ago, the company reduced wages 15 per cent and the employees refused it. The plant was shut down and a few days ago the finishing department resumed with nonunion men.

Last night the strikers held a meeting and resolved to stand firm. After the adjournment about 50 colored and white men started for the mill to drive the nonunion men out. With curses and yells the mob tore down the fence and made a rush for the finishing department. About a dozen men were at work. The mob carried revolvers, clubs and stones. They fired several volleys and at the first one a workman, whose name is not known, fell to the floor, shot through the back. He will probably die.

The workmen were then surrounded, and being outnumbered 4 to 1 fled precipitately from the mill, protecting themselves with tools and pieces of iron. They were driven some distance and then escaped. Several were injured, but how seriously is not known. After their flight the mob quickly dispersed. The plant was at once shut down and the furnaces banked.

No attempt will be made to resume until the men have protection. The leaders of the mob are not known.

STRIKE ON IN EARNEST.

All the Miners in the Panhandle District Have Quit Work.

WHEELING, Jan. 31.—The strike of the miners of the Panhandle district, which includes all the mines of Ohio, Brooke and Marshall counties, is now on in earnest. There were some hopes of a settlement till last night, when all efforts failed.

The men met in conference and decided to offer the operators a reduction of 3 cents, and, this not being accepted, they proposed arbitration. The operators refused to consider this proposition unless the men would accept a cut of 9 cents a ton to begin with, which they claimed was necessary to put them on the same footing as the Pennsylvania miners. This was refused by the miners and the order was issued for all the miners to leave the mines at once.

This applies to all miners, including those at Elm Grove, who have been working under an agreement between the Miners' union and the operators. It is the intention of the operators to put nonunion men in the places of the strikers, and this is almost sure to cause trouble.

Heavy Storm in New England.

BOSTON, Jan. 31.—A heavy storm is general over New England and trains are greatly delayed, while the telegraphic communication is, in many instances, entirely cut off. Portsmouth, N. H., reports great damage to wires, and fears of marine disaster. Over 12 inches of snow have fallen at Worcester, Bangor, Lewiston and Portland are experiencing a furious northeast gale, with heavy snow. A veritable cyclone is raging at Amesbury.

Challenged to Fight a Duel.

DENVER, Jan. 31.—Colonel A. C. Fisk, of whom Senator Boyd said in the senate yesterday, he never earned an honest dollar, last night challenged the senator to fight a duel. The colonel says if the senator does not publicly retract and apologize for his offensive remarks, or accept the challenge, he will beat his brains out with a club. Colonel Fisk is president of the Pan-American Binetic association.

Receiver's Office Robbed.

WATERTOWN, S. D., Jan. 31.—The office of the receiver of the general land office at this place was last night robbed of \$1,800. The money was locked in the safe last night, and this morning it was gone. The thief must have had the combination to the safe, as it was not broken in any way. Receiver Eddy says that he knows no one except himself and his clerk who knew the combination.

All Trouble Adjusted.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Jan. 31.—Five hundred miners at Corona, who went out on a strike two weeks ago on account of a difference between them and the company relative to the price for house rents, material, etc., have returned to work, the differences being adjusted satisfactorily at a conference between the men and the operators.

Charged With Conspiracy.

VALPARAISO, Ind., Jan. 31.—Benaiah Williams of Chicago, ex-president of the defunct Delaney Clock Company, was arrested yesterday, charged with conspiracy to commit a felony. The company had a capital stock of \$100,000 and the arrest is supposed to have grown out of its failure. Williams was put under bonds to appear for trial in April.

Disasters in the Black Sea.

LONDON, Jan. 31.—A dispatch to The Times from Odessa says: There have been severe storms, entailing enormous loss on small craft, in the Black sea. Two steamers have also foundered and the loss of life as far as known foots up to 38.

Robbery the Only Object.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—The state department has further information from Rome showing that robbery alone was the motive of those who broke open the safe of the United States consulate, and not a purpose to secure any important papers.

The Case Improved.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 31.—The condition of the czar is further improved. His temperature is normal. He suffers, however, from insomnia.

WILL BE FLOATING PALACES.

The Steamers St. Louis and St. Paul, the Largest Ever Built in This Country.

NEW YORK, Jan. 31.—The St. Louis, the first of the magnificent steamers building for the International Navigation company the American line, by William Cramp & Sons, of Philadelphia, will be not only one of the finest of the Atlantic greyhounds, but it will be the first trans-Atlantic passenger steamship built in this country for 20 years. The companion ship will be known as the St. Paul.

These are to be the largest ships ever constructed in America. They will be 584 feet long on the water line, 63 feet wide and 42 feet deep. The gross tonnage will be 11,000 tons, considerably larger than the New York and the Paris. The steamships will have twin screws and two quadruple expansion engines, which will develop about 20,000 collective indicated horse power. To support the outboard shaft bearings the hull is built out in horizontal web to a steel frame, having both bosses cast in one piece and weighing about 68,000 pounds. This is one of the largest steel castings ever made in America. The question of safety under all conditions was given special attention in designing the ships. They are so subdivided by transverse bulkheads that even in the event of collision and injury to a bulkhead, whereby two compartments might fill with water, the ship would still float in safety.

The interior arrangements in both ships are for 320 first class passengers, 175 second class passengers and 900 steerage passengers. The first class passengers will occupy the center of the vessel, the second class will be between the stern and the center, and the emigrants will be in the ends of the vessel. The main saloon will be large enough to seat all the first class passengers at once. It will be on the upper deck, forward. Ten suites, consisting of bedroom, sitting room and bathroom, are arranged on the promenade deck. In their outward or shell construction the new steamers will be like the Majestic and Teutonic, while the interiors will be like the New York. They will have only two smokestacks and two masts, instead of three, as the Paris and New York have. The ships will be American from trunk to keel. No foreign materials enter into their construction.

The ships have been especially arranged so as to be readily and quickly convertible into armed cruisers, carrying light 6-inch rapid-firing guns. The conditions of the mail contract and the International Navigation company place these ships at the disposal of the navy.

REVENUE OFFICERS AND MOONSHINE.

A Battle in Which One Man is Mortally Wounded and Another Badly Hurt.

LITTLE ROCK, Jan. 31.—A battle in which one man was mortally wounded and another badly hurt, took place between revenue officers and moonshiners in Howard county, early Sunday morning. Deputy Internal Revenue Collector Carpenter and a posse was on a raiding trip through Howard, Polk and Sevier counties, destroying in all 10 illicit stills.

Near Duckett, in a valley of Cosmetet mountains, the officers came upon a band of moonshiners, who refused to surrender. In the fight which followed 19 shots were fired. Monroe Johnson, one of the outlaws, was shot three times and mortally wounded. Another moonshiner named Driver was shot four times, but not fatally wounded. His son, George, was captured and placed in jail at Centre Point. None of the officers were wounded.

After the Corbett-Jackson Fight.

WEST SUPERIOR, Wis., Jan. 31.—A movement is on foot to secure the Corbett-Jackson fight for Superior, and the citizens who are behind the movement are serious in it. Secretary W. B. Hennessey of the chamber of commerce addressed a communication to Parson Davies, asking him if a proposition from this city would be considered. If a favorable reply is received, it is proposed to form a company and raise \$50,000, if necessary to secure the fight.

Deadlock Still Exists.

JACKSON, Miss., Jan. 31.—The caucus reconvened at 7:30 p. m., and the effort at senator-making was resumed. Forty-sixth ballot: Campbell, 33; McLaurin, 49; Taylor, 36; Lowrey, 20; Stone, 3. Adjourned. It looks now like it is McLaurin against the field. The situation is becoming interesting, and it would surprise no one if tonight saw the end of the deadlock.

Special Election.

RICHMOND, Jan. 31.—A special election was held in the Seventh congressional district yesterday to elect a successor to Colonel O'Farrell in the house of representatives. Returns received so far indicate a very light vote. Turner, the Democratic candidate, will be elected by a good majority over Root, Republican.

Not a Suicide.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 31.—The death of Real Estate Dealer W. D. Lange yesterday was today proved to have been the result of congestion of the lungs, instead of suicide. Though one or two irregularities in his affairs have been found, it is not now believed that anything willfully crooked was done by him.

Frozen to Death.

PARIS, Ky., Jan. 31.—The body of Jack Lavin of Paris was found near the farm of John Redmen near Ruddalls Mills. He started from the latter place for Paris and froze to death. He was aged 35 and single.

Oil Tank Explodes.

BROOKLYN, Jan. 31.—One of the tanks of the Davis oil works here exploded yesterday and the fire which followed did \$50,000 damage to the company's plant. Three men were severely, but not fatally hurt.

THE BOND QUESTION.

It Is Discussed at Length in the United States Senate.

SECRETARY CARLISLE'S RIGHTS.

A Number of Senators Claim That He Is Only Doing His Duty in Issuing Bonds, to Keep Up the Gold Reserve—Time Fixed For Voting on the Federal Elections Bill.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—The senate has finally named the day when the final vote is to be taken on the bill repealing the federal election law. After another long colloquy between Senators Gray and Chandler, the Republicans consented that general debate on the measure should close next Tuesday at 4 p. m. After that hour amendments may be presented and passed upon, but the final vote must be taken before the adjournment of the senate on that day.

The bond question came up in the senate yesterday and after a long debate went over by unanimous consent. The significant feature of the discussion was the firm stand taken by Senator Sherman in favor of the authority of Secretary Carlisle to issue the bonds. The gold reserve he declared to be a fund which should be preserved inviolate and he thought it even mandatory, rather than discretionary, with Carlisle to sell at least sufficient bonds to restore the gold reserve.

Senator Sherman criticised severely the attack upon the credit of the nation in the resolution proposed by Senator Stewart and also in the speech of Senator Allen. He said that he was surprised that no one had risen to sustain the administration in its aim to maintain the credit of the country. These attacks just as the bonds were issued were serious and it was apparent that they would either prevent the sale of bonds or, if sold, compel sale at a greatly reduced rate of interest.

Senator Sherman said that the secretary of the treasury had full authority to issue the bonds. "The secretary of the treasury," said he, "has full power to sell bonds to maintain the gold reserve. It is his duty to do so. This is the first time in 15 long years that any one has denied that power. It never has been disputed before. It is almost unpatriotic to question this power at a time when the revenues of the government are insufficient to meet the expenditures. It is a question that should be above partisan discussion."

At the conclusion of Senator Sherman's remarks, Senator Quay introduced an amendment to the resolution, the purport of which was a declaration that the secretary of the treasury had no power, "except to provide for the redemption of the legal tender notes of the United States presented at the sub-treasury in the city of New York."

The vice president announced the appointment of Senator Faulkner of West Virginia as a director of the Columbian hospital.

At 3:40 p. m., on motion of Senator Gorman, the senate went into executive session, and at 4:10 adjourned.

In the House.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—Yesterday was a field day in the house. The opponents of the income tax had their opportunity. Messrs. Covert and Bartlett of New York and Johnson of Ohio, all Democrats, presented their opposition along with the Republicans to the proposition to impose a special tax on wealth. But it remained for Bourke Cockran, the great Tammany orator, to eclipse, with his eloquence against the measure, all speeches he has ever made in congress. Mr. Bryan of Nebraska closed the debate for the day in defense of the income tax, and he, too, made an eloquent speech.

REPUBLICAN AND DEMOCRAT.

Result of a Special Congressional Election in Two Districts in New York.

NEW YORK, Jan. 31.—The special election yesterday for two congressmen in the Fourteenth and Fifteenth districts resulted in an even distribution as far as the political parties are concerned, but the Republicans are rejoicing over their signal victory in the Fourteenth district.

There the Republican candidate, Lemuel Ely Quigg, led his rival, William L. Brown, by 908 votes, and thus succeeds to the seat vacant by Colonel John Fellows, Democrat, now district attorney. In the Fifteenth district Indore Straus was elected over Frederick Sigrist, Republican. Mr. Straus succeeds Ashbel P. Fitch, Democrat, now comptroller of this city.

His Downfall to Gambling.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 31.—Henry Balk, a well known South St. Louis boot and shoe dealer, has disappeared, deserting a young wife. Before leaving he sold his store secretly and avoided paying a large number of debts, aggregating perhaps \$10,000. Since his departure it has been learned that his gambling proclivities are responsible, and the race tracks are charged with his downfall. Balk came originally from Holland, and is believed to have returned there or to Paris, where he once lived.

Smallpox in Michigan.

ORSEGO, Mich., Jan. 31.—Abe Burnside, an employe in the paper mill, was taken sick with what was supposed to be scarlet fever. He escaped from the house, caught cold and died and it was then discovered that he had the smallpox. Dr. Chase and an assistant, who disinfecting the house, have since come down with the disease and are now in quarantine. The schools were ordered closed and every person in town vaccinated.